

MIXER ARRANGEMENT

Technical Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an arrangement for
5 mixing analog signals, and more particularly to a mixer
arrangement for converting a first signal having a first
frequency to a second signal having a second frequency.

Description of Related Art

10 A mixer for frequency translating a signal having a
first frequency, such as a radio frequency (RF), to a
signal having a second frequency, such as an intermediate
frequency (IF), is provided in a wide variety of
implementations, such as in radio transceiver front-ends.
15 Bluetooth® is a communication standard where the major goal
has been to remove cable connections between electrical
equipment. One area, where Bluetooth® is of particular
interest, is communication involving portable equipment,
such as mobile terminals. The terminals may also be adapted
20 to communicate according to e.g. a telecommunication
technology, such as GSM, UMTS, cdma2000, PCS, DCS etc. A
mixer may be necessary for the radio transceiver front-end
of the Bluetooth® radio and the telecommunication radio.

In portable communication equipment, low power
25 solutions for all electronic components are important.
Thus, the tendency in integrated circuit design is to apply
low supply voltage for e.g. the mixer. Also, it is often
required that the implementation of the mixer is cheap. MOS
(Metal Oxide Semiconductor) technology offers a solution,
30 with which is possible to implement fully integrated
mixers. However, it is essential to find circuit
architectures capable of high performance at supply
voltages at or below 2V.

In modern radio communication architectures, such as
35 direct-conversion and low-IF, quadrature mixers are needed.

A suitable mixer topology at low voltage and low (or zero) IF frequency is the passive quadrature mixer, which is well suited for implementation in CMOS technology. This topology is suitable for low voltage due to the lack of stacked
5 transistors, and for low IF frequencies due to the absence of flicker noise.

Fig. 1 illustrates a passive mixer, which is known in the art. Two passive mixers comprising four CMOS transistors each are connected in parallel and operated in
10 quadrature. Thus, each transistor will be active when a local oscillator (LO) signal at its gate has a positive value. Each mixer is connected to provide signal paths from RF terminals to first and second IF terminals through transistors controlled by a common LO signal. At the IF
15 terminals first and second IF signals IF_I , IF_Q are provided. The first mixer is operated by a first LO signal LO_I^+ and its inverse signal LO_I^- having a first phases ϕ and $\phi + \pi$ radians, respectively. The second mixer is driven by a second LO signal LO_Q^+ and its inverse signal LO_Q^- having a
20 second phase $\phi + \pi/2$ and $\phi + 3\pi/2$ radians, respectively. In operation, two LO signals will have positive values simultaneously. Although the transistors are operated such that the IF terminals are generating the IF signals alternately, a path (short circuit) is created between the
25 IF terminals of the two mixers when any two LO_I and LO_Q signals are high. This is e.g. the case when LO_I^+ and LO_Q^+ have positive values simultaneously. This is a problem as the undesired paths between the IF terminals will ruin the gain of the mixers.

30 In the known art, the problem with the undesired short circuits has been solved by providing resistors between the RF terminals and each of the mixers, wherein the impedance in the paths between the IF terminals increases. However, this introduces another problem as it

will also introduce additional noise. This is particularly severe for low voltage circuits.

Summary of the Invention

5 It is an object of the present invention to provide a quadrature mixer arrangement comprising two mixers for converting a signal having a first frequency to a signal having a second frequency. More specifically, it is an object of the invention to provide a mixer arrangement
10 comprising two quadrature mixers, which are isolated from each other without substantially effecting the noise performance of the arrangement. Moreover, it is an object of the invention to provide a mixer arrangement that is suitable for implementation using MOS technology.

15 According to a first aspect of the invention, the above objects are achieved by a quadrature mixer arrangement for converting a first signal at a first frequency to a second signal at a second frequency. The arrangement comprises input means for receiving the first
20 signal and output means for outputting the second signal. A first mixing means is connected a first and a second terminal for inputting or outputting the first or second signal. A second mixing means is connected in parallel with the first mixer and connected to the first and second
25 terminals. A set of switch devices is provided in the signal path between the mixers and the first and second terminals. Thus any short-circuit path occurring when the mixing means are at least partly conducting simultaneously may be eliminated.

30 The first mixer may be arranged to be conductive for a first and/or a second state of a mixing signal and to mix a first input signal with a first mixer signal to provide a first output signal. The second mixer is connected in parallel with the first mixer, and may be arranged to be
35 conductive for a first and/or a second state of a second

mixer signal. Furthermore, the second mixer is arranged to provide a second output signal in quadrature to the first output signal. The mixers are connected to common first and second RF terminals of the arrangement. When transistors of
5 the mixers are conducting simultaneously a path is created between a first and a second IF terminal. The set of switch devices interrupts any potential short-circuit path between the IF terminals.

The first and second mixing signals and their
10 respective inverse signals are provided by four local oscillator (LO) signals, which are phase shifted $\pi/2$ radians in relation to each other.

The first and second mixers may comprise a set of mixing means, each having a first, second, and third
15 terminal. The first mixer is adapted to be driven by a first LO signal and its inverse signal having a first and a third phase, respectively, received at the third terminals of the mixing means of the first mixer. The second mixer is adapted to be driven by a second LO signal and its inverse
20 signal having a second and a fourth phase, respectively, received at the third terminals of the mixing means of the second mixer.

In each mixer, first and second switch devices may be provided in the signal path between the first terminals of
25 the first and the third mixing means and the first RF terminal. Similarly, third and fourth switch devices may be provided between the second terminals of the second and fourth mixing means and the second RF terminal. Thus any short circuit between the IF terminals may be avoided.

30 The mixers and/or the switch devices may comprise FET transistors provided in CMOS technology.

The mixer arrangement may be provided either as a transmitter or receiver mixer. In a transmitter mixer, a quadrature IF signal will be provided as input signal and
35 an RF signal as output signal. In a receiver mixer, an RF

signal will be provided as input signal, and a quadrature IF signal will be provided as output signal.

According to a second aspect of the invention, a wireless communication device having a communication
5 interface for wirelessly communicating with a remote communication device, comprising the mixer arrangement according to the invention achieves the objects of the invention.

The device may be a portable radio communication
10 equipment, a mobile radio terminal, a mobile telephone, a pager, a communicator, an electronic organizer, or a smartphone.

According to a third aspect of the invention, a method of mixing signals for converting a first signal at a
15 first frequency to a second signal at a second frequency achieves the objects of the invention. The method comprises the steps of receiving the first signal, and mixing the first signal in a first and a second mixing means connected in parallel to a first and second terminal to provide the
20 second signal. A set of switch devices provided in a signal path between the mixers is controlled to operatively connect either the first or the second mixer to the first and second terminals.

The first mixing means may be controlled to be
25 conductive for a first and/or a second state of a first mixing signal for mixing the first signal with a first mixing signal to provide the second signal. The second mixer may be controlled to be conductive for a first and/or a second state of a second mixing signal for mixing the
30 first signal with the second mixing signal to provide the second signal. Switch devices connected to the first mixer may be controlled to be conductive for the first and/or the second state of the second mixing signal, and switch devices connected to the second mixer may be controlled to

be conductive for the first and/or the second state of the first mixing signal.

Further embodiments of the invention are defined in the dependent claims.

5 It is an advantage of the invention that the IF short circuit paths between the parallel connected mixers of the invention are eliminated. Furthermore, it is an advantage that the noise performance compared with the known art is substantially improved such that the mixer arrangement is
10 well suited for implementation in MOS technology and may be adapted for low supply voltage and low (or zero) IF frequency.

 It should be emphasized that the term
"comprises/comprising" when used in this specification is
15 taken to specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps or components but does not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, components or groups thereof.

20 Brief Description of the Drawings

 Further objects, features, and advantages of the invention will appear from the following description of several embodiments of the invention, wherein various aspects of the invention will be described in more detail
25 with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

 Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a prior art mixer arrangement;

 Fig. 2 is a front view of a mobile telephone and the environment in which it may operate;

30 Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a the mixer arrangement according to the invention; and

 Fig. 4 is a signaling scheme illustrating the local oscillator signals for controlling the mixer arrangement.

Detailed Description of Embodiments

Fig. 2 illustrates a mobile telephone 1 as one exemplifying electronic equipment, in which the mixer according to the present invention may be provided, and a possible environment in which it may operate. The invention is not limited to a mobile telephone 1. The invention may be provided in a wide variety of electronic equipment wherein a mixer is required for converting a first input signal having a first frequency to a second signal having a second frequency. The mobile telephone 1 may comprise a first antenna 10 and a second auxiliary antenna 11. A microphone 12, a loudspeaker 13, a keypad 14, and a display 15 provide a man-machine interface for operating the mobile telephone 1.

The mobile telephone may in operation be connected to a radio station 20 (base station) of a mobile communication network 21, such as a GSM, UMTS, PCS, and/or DCS network, via a first radio link 22 by means of the first antenna 10. Furthermore, the mobile telephone 1 may in operation establish a second wireless link to a peripheral device 30 via a second wireless link 31 by means of the auxiliary antenna 11. The second link 31 is e.g. a Bluetooth® link, which is established in the 2.4 (2.400-2.4835) GHz frequency range. To establish the wireless links 22, 31, the mobile telephone 1 comprises radio resources, which are adapted according to the relevant technologies that are used. Thus, the mobile telephone 1 comprises a first radio access means, such as a transceiver, for communicating with the base station 20, and a second radio access means for communicating with the peripheral device 30.

The peripheral device 30 may be any device having wireless communicating capabilities, such as according to Bluetooth® technology or any other wireless local area network (WLAN) technology. It comprises an antenna 32 for exchanging signals over the second link 31, and a

transceiver (not shown) adapted according to the communication technology that the peripheral device 30 uses. The device may be a wireless headset, a remote server, a fax machine, a vending machine, a printer etc. A wide variety of electronic equipment may have such communication capabilities and have a need for wirelessly transferring of data.

When receiving signals having radio frequencies (RF), the RF signals may have to be down converted to a signal having a lower frequency, such as an intermediate frequency (IF) before further signal processing is applied. Similarly, an IF signal may have to be up converted to a signal having a higher frequency, such as a RF frequency, before transmitted. Thus, the radio access means of the mobile telephone 1 may comprise one or several mixers according to the invention for converting a signal having a first frequency to a signal having a second frequency.

Fig. 3 illustrates a mixer arrangement according to the invention. The mixer arrangement is arranged to generate intermediate frequency signals IF_I and IF_Q having I and Q phases, respectively, based on an RF signal provided at RF^- and RF^+ terminals, or vice versa. The arrangement is a balanced passive quadrature mixer arrangement comprising a first and a second mixer 200, 300 connected in parallel and arranged to be driven in quadrature. Each of the mixers 200, 300 comprises a set of mixing devices 210, 220, 230, 240, and 310, 320, 330, 340. Here the number of mixing devices of each mixer 200, 300 is four. However, the number is only exemplary and should not be taken as limiting the scope of the claims. The mixing means 210-240, 310-340 may comprise a FET transistor, such as a MOSFET, which may be provided using CMOS technology. Each of the mixing means 210-240, 310-340 provides a voltage switch for enabling mixing of the RF signal and first and second LO signals, or mixing of the IF signal and

the LO signals. The MOS transistor has true voltage switch characteristics. Therefore, it is possible to provide switching in the voltage domain. This makes it possible to reduce or even eliminate the DC current flow through the transistor, and thereby avoid the $1/f$ noise, which would be a problem especially for direct conversion and low IF-receiver characteristics.

Each mixing means 210-240, 310-340 may be provided as an NMOS transistor or a PMOS transistor. The NMOS transistor has better switch performance than the PMOS transistor due to the better mobility of electrons than holes. Other voltage controlled switches, such as the junction field effect transistor (JFET) may still alternatively be utilized as the mixing means.

The topology of the first and second mixers 200, 300 is basically the same. Thus, a first terminal of the first mixing means 210, 310 is operatively connected to a positive RF terminal, which may be connected to any of the antennas 10, 11. A second terminal of the first mixing means 210, 310 is connected to a first terminal of the second mixing means 220, 320. A second terminal of the second mixing means 220, 320 is operatively connected to a negative RF terminal. A first terminal of the third mixing means 230, 330 is operatively connected to the positive RF terminal. A second terminal of the third mixing means 230, 330 is connected to a first terminal of the fourth mixing means 240, 340. A second terminal of the fourth mixing means 240, 340 is operatively connected to the negative RF terminal. Also, a connection is provided between the second terminals of the first and third mixing means 210, 230, 310, 330, and thus between the first terminals of the second and fourth mixing means 220, 240, 320, 340. At said connection, IF terminals are provided for providing, or receiving, first and second IF signals IF_1 and IF_0 , as will be explained below.

Each of the mixing means 210-240, 310-340 comprises a third terminal for receiving a signal from a local oscillator (not shown). During operation of the mixing arrangement, the RF signal will be mixed with mixing
5 signals, i.e. the LO signal to provide a down converted IF signal. In use in a transmitter arrangement, the IF signal will be mixed with the LO signal to provide an up converted RF signal. The mixer arrangement is driven in quadrature. Thus, the first and fourth mixing means 210, 240 of the
10 first mixer 200 will in operation receive a first LO signal LO_1^+ having a first phase θ and frequency at their third terminals. The second and third mixing means 220, 230 of the first mixer 200 will in operation receive the inverse of the first LO signal LO_1^- , i.e. a LO signal phase shifted
15 by π radians. The second and third mixing means 320, 330 of the second mixer 300 will in operation receive a second LO signal LO_2^+ having a second phase $\theta + \pi/2$ and a frequency corresponding to the first LO signal at their third terminals. The first and fourth mixing means 310, 340 of
20 the second mixer 300 will in operation receive the inverse of the second LO signal LO_2^- , i.e. a LO signal phase shifted π radians in relation to the second LO signal.

To avoid short circuit paths between the IF terminals, signal path switches are provided between the
25 mixers and the RF terminals. Thus, the first mixer 200 comprises a first set of signal path switches 250, 260, 270, 280, and the second mixer 300 comprises a second set of signal path switches 350, 360, 370, 380. In this embodiment, the signal path switches are provided by mixing
30 means corresponding to the mixing means 210-240, 310-340 of the mixers 200, 300. The first and fourth signal path switches 250, 280 of the first mixer 200 correspond to the second and third mixing means 320, 330 of the second mixer 300. The second and third signal path switches 260, 270 of
35 the first mixer 200 correspond to the first and fourth

mixing means 310, 340 of the second mixer 300. The first and fourth signal path switches 350, 380 of the second mixer 300 correspond to the first and fourth mixing means 210, 240 of the first mixer 200. The second and third
5 signal path switches 360, 370 of the second mixer 300 correspond to the second and third mixing means 220, 230 of the second mixer 300.

A first terminal of the first and third signal path switches 250, 270, 350, 370 is connected to the positive RF
10 terminal, and a second terminal of said switches are connected to the first terminal of the first and third mixing means 210, 230, 310, 330, respectively. Correspondingly, a first terminal of the second and fourth signal path switches 260, 280, 360, 380 is connected to the
15 second terminal of the second and forth mixing means 220, 240, 320, 320, and a second terminal of said switches is connected to the negative RF terminal, respectively.

Third terminal of the switches 250-280, 350-380 are connected to receive LO signals correspondingly to their
20 corresponding mixing means 210-240, 310-340 of the mixers 200, 300. Thus, in this embodiment the switches will be a part of the frequency translation from a first to a second frequency.

The mixer arrangement is arranged to achieve
25 quadrature mixing. Thus, two switches driven by the second LO signal LO_Q are for some time intervals conducting simultaneously as two mixing means driven by the first LO signal LO_I are conducting.

Fig. 4 illustrates the local oscillator (LO) signals
30 LO_I^+ , LO_I^- , LO_Q^+ , and LO_Q^- . LO_I and LO_Q can each have a first and a second state, i.e. a specific frequency and phase, for turning a mixing means connected to the signal on or off. The first mixer 200 is conductive for a first and/or a second state of the first LO signal LO_I . The second mixer
35 300 is conductive for a first and/or a second state of the

second mixing signal. As can be seen from the scheme of Fig. 4, two LO signals can be positive simultaneously, which corresponds to the gray areas. If the phases of the LO signals are chosen as described above, LO_I^+ and LO_Q^- , LO_I^+ and LO_Q^+ , LO_I^+ and LO_I^- , and LO_I^- and LO_Q^- , respectively, will be positive simultaneously, as is illustrated in Fig. 4. To avoid short circuits, the switches are therefore arranged such that in each potential path between the IF terminals IF_I and IF_Q there are at least two switches controlled by signals having opposite phases, such as LO_I^+ and LO_I^- , wherein there will be no risk of interference between the IF terminals. The switches 250-280 connected to the first mixer 200 are arranged to be conductive for the first and/or second state of the LO or mixing signal driving the second mixer 300. The switches 350-380 connected to the second mixer 300 are arranged to be conductive for the first and/or second state of the LO or mixing signal driving the first mixer 200. Thus, any short circuit between the mixers 200, 300 is avoided without substantially introducing any noise.

The embodiment of Fig. 3 illustrates one possible combination of providing the mixing means and the switches. There are a number of combinations, which will achieve the same result. Each of the switches may e.g. be interchanged with the mixing means to which it is connected. The combination that achieves the best performance has to be tested in each specific case and should not be limited by the embodiment shown.

The mixer arrangement may be arranged to down convert an RF signal received as an input signal at the RF terminals to an IF output signal provided at the IF terminals. Alternatively, an IF signal provided as an input signal at the IF terminals may be up converted to an RF output signal provided at the RF terminals. Thus, the present invention may be incorporated in either a receiver

or a transmitter for providing frequency conversion from a first to a second frequency.

The present invention has been described above with reference to specific embodiments. However, other
5 embodiments than the above described are equally possible within the scope of the invention. Different method steps than those described above, performing the method by hardware or software, may be provided within the scope of the invention. The different features and steps of the
10 invention may be combined in other combinations than those described. The invention is only limited by the appended patent claims.